

SUNDAY ADVERTISER

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EDITOR

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THE RED CROSS MOVEMENT.

Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war and, paradoxical as it may sound, some of the greatest achievements of peace, in these days of lively humane enterprise, are born of war. It is the fruits of war that are visible in the transformation of former world's pestholes like Havana, Ponce and Manila into veritable health resorts. This is not merely because of the advent of intelligent control in those places—for many cities and towns in the land whence that control came are frequently overrun by visitations of disease which the common intelligence might prevent—but originated in the indispensable operations of the health protective science wherewith all well-regulated modern military forces must be equipped. There was first the protection of the camp of the investing army, then the protection of the town that came under military control. When civil authority succeeded military, the valuable lesson had been indelibly stamped upon the town.

In the Red Cross Society there is another example of war bringing increase to the blessings of civilization in peace. This organization has recently extended its bounds to include Hawaii and, as readers of the Advertiser have learned, a branch of the Grand Legion thereof is now being organized in Honolulu. While the institution has a relation, in more or less remote possibility, to the horrors of war, its province in peace is wide enough and beneficent enough to ensure it an enthusiastic welcome and general support from all who feel an interest in the prevention of human suffering. In the following comprehensive list of the purposes of the Grand Legion of the Red Cross, taken from a leaflet of the American society, it will be observed that but one item out of seven refers to war. The Grand Legion is represented as being "a trained army of first aid organization."

"To help the sick and injured when physicians are not at hand, and also to assist the latter."

"To help care for those sick or injured in great public celebrations."

"In time of war to serve under the army medical department in field, hospital and camp."

"To spread a knowledge of simple hygiene and assist the struggle against tuberculosis."

"To teach ordinary care and forethought for the prevention of accidents."

"To teach what to do in moments of danger to prevent injury or loss of life, as in panics and street crushes."

"To help establish a higher regard for human life."

Who that has had opportunity of seeing the first aid in accident or sudden illness which a handy man or woman, perhaps with only a little modestly held skill derived from home teaching or intelligent reading and observation, is enabled to afford but will have some realizing sense of the general benefits to accrue from having an organization with a mission of training all willing members of the community in the best methods of such most useful service? Already the society has started just this kind of educational work in the schools, as will have been seen in our news columns of Saturday, and it is really in the training of the young that the society will prove its highest usefulness in the long run. By training the child to the relief of suffering, too, fruit is likely to appear in the mature person in the form of settled antagonism to all that makes for human woe. The amateur league of trained nurses is apt to develop into the political club standing for the cause of universal peace. As part of the educative propaganda among the adult population, the popular lecture by a professional man is a good method. It is being introduced by the local society, an address on "The Cause of Infectious Diseases," by Dr. Brinckerhoff, of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, being announced for next Thursday evening at Central Union church parlors. It is stated in the notice that the object of the lecture is to introduce a course of lectures on special diseases.

With regard to the Grand Legion some information from the leaflet already mentioned will here be in point. It is to be presumed, as we are at the moment without information, that, at least in the outset, nothing greater than a relief column, the unit of a legion, will be attempted to be formed here. It is stated:

"The Grand Legion is made up of four or more legions."

"Each legion has four relief columns, each column four detachments and each detachment four squads. The column has 64 men and 24 officers; the legion, 256 men and 104 officers. A legion is commanded by a director-in-chief, the column by a director. Both director and director-in-chief must be physicians."

"Each column, in time of peace, will ultimately have an auxiliary relief corps of women."

"What does it mean to young men?" the brochure continues, answering:

"It makes those who become members self-reliant and alert in every emergency."

"It shows them how to look out for themselves and for others."

"It makes them especially useful to the community."

"It gives them unique distinction."

"It offers an opportunity for social service of an attractive and chivalrous kind, in fellowship with active men of high standards."

Notwithstanding the fine record the people of Honolulu made in the epidemics of 1895 and 1899-1900, we can easily imagine how supremely useful such an organization as a legion of the Red Cross would have proved in those great emergencies.

The Emmanuel Movement

Springfield Republican.

It is impossible to say how widespread will be the so-called Emmanuel movement among the Protestant churches, yet its progress promises to command attention. The success of the "clinics" for nerve trouble at the Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal church of Boston the past two years seems to be making a strong impression upon the Protestant clergy in other cities. The establishment of a clinic in connection with a leading Episcopal church in Chicago, under the immediate direction of Bishop Fallows, is not the only sign of the spread of the Emmanuel idea, for the pastor of the Washington-avenue Baptist church in Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Robert MacDonald, is evidently making preparations to enter this field. Dr. MacDonald has announced his substantial approval of this extension of ordinary church activities, and his present series of sermons on the subject is clearly designed to gain support among his people for such work as Rev. Drs. Worcester and McComb are pursuing in Boston. That clergymen everywhere are watching developments with deep interest must be believed; and one hazards little in saying that if the movement gets a good, decent start in the three important cities of Boston, Chicago and New York, under strong denominational patronage, it may spread rapidly in the smaller communities.

In venturing this prediction, it is not necessary to enter upon a discussion of religion or philosophy, although those who are best fitted to discuss religious and philosophical questions could find very much to interest them in current developments, if they are in the least in sympathy with the "pragmatic" view of things upon which Prof. James has lately placed so much emphasis. One need not pause to consider the fundamental question of what constitutes the essence of reality in the universe, even if the modern Christian scientists, adopting the old idealist position, deny that anything but mind exists. The truth is that there are pressing practical conditions which the churches confront, and these are enough in themselves to force them to consider seriously some readaptation of church activities to the apparent needs of the time. If it has been demonstrated that Mrs. Eddy has succeeded in making a popular religion out of the ideas she received from Quimby on the curative power of mental suggestion in the treatment of mental and physical ills, and if it has been demonstrated that a popular combination of religion and "mental healing" meets with a strong response from the people, then the question is sure to confront many a church, which feels its grip upon modern society to be loosening. "Why should not we absorb this other function, which is now left a monopoly of the Eddyites, and thus make ourselves thoroughly useful in our day and generation?"

Green—I can't understand why De Short wants a divorce. His wife had nearly half a million when he married her. Brown—Yes, and she has every dollar of it yet. That's the trouble.—Chicago Daily News.

"It's no disgrace to be poor." "I can remember a time when it was no disgrace to be rich."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE BYSTANDER



Kites, Marbles and Hoops.
Impression Abroad Deep-Rooted.
A Mauna Kea Stowaway.

Let those who think that erroneous ideas regarding the islands can be driven from the world by moving pictures, promotion literature, or anything else, listen to the experience of Monsieur Menant, the new Consul for France.

Shortly before embarking for Honolulu on the steamship Malte, M. Menant met Monsieur Vizzavona in Paris. M. Vizzavona had lived here fourteen years, and therefore surely must know conditions. Who better to apply to for guidance in the matter of preparation for coming here.

"What shall we take with us?" asked M. Menant.

"Take everything you will ever want," required M. Vizzavona, "for you can not get anything there."

Acting on what he supposed was the voiced experience of fourteen years' residence here, M. Menant spent the last days of his stay in Paris in a round of shopping. The results of this shopping were eighty trunks and boxes packed with all the commodities that could be thought of as useful or useful, or convenient. He has spent much of his time since arriving here, unpacking them, and as each was unpacked it furnished cumulative evidence that there was scarcely a thing in it which could not have been bought here as cheap or cheaper and more satisfactorily, besides saving all the trouble of transportation and customs.

If fourteen years' residence here will not qualify for less erroneous advice than that, how many years' residence will?

But this reminds me of the experience of another friend of mine. She came here many years ago during Bishop Staley's time. Knowing that Bishop and Mrs. Staley had lived here several years, this friend of mine asked Mrs. Staley for advice as to what preparations a woman should make.

"Above all things," said Mrs. Staley, "take no jewelry, nor finery of any kind; you will have no occasion whatever for them. Take nothing but the plainest of clothes."

My friend acted on this advice. It was in the old days when steamers were less frequent than they are now and everybody went to the wharf on the arrival of a steamer. What was my friend's surprise therefore to see on the wharf a better dressed gathering of women than she had often seen, except on formal social occasions, in her beloved English home, and jewelry worn as though it were the adornment of every occasion.

All of which goes to show that there is no way of telling beforehand what kind of reports and advice will be given about any place in the world.

There was a stowaway aboard the Inter-Island flagship Mauna Kea when she pulled out for her first trip on Friday night, but it is expected that she will be still aboard the steamship when she returns this morning. A wireless message to The Bystander states that there was consternation among the passengers when the fair intruder was hauled out of her hiding place and confronted with the captain, but none were prepared for what followed. Instead of being abashed, the stowaway refused to answer any questions until she had consulted with her lawyer, summoning R. W. Breckons to her aid. Mr. Breckons refused to take the case in view of his official position, but as United States District Attorney gave an opinion that the marine law demanded the return of a stowaway at the port where picked up. There was nothing to prevent the incarceration of the prisoner in the ship's brig on the round trip, however. Judge Kingsbury entered a demurrer to this and asked leave to present argument on the grounds that the Mauna Kea was a steamship and not a brig. The indictment was amended to include schooners as well, in spite of the plea in bar filed by Jack Atkinson, who had remained on deck that far on the trip because some one had referred to the ship's parlor as a saloon. The matter was finally settled by the granting of a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Dole on the pleading of Professor Alexander, who remembered a similar case in the reign of Kamehameha I and recited a mele to prove it. Everybody wept and the sea gave up its dead soldiers for seven knots back on the wake. Nobody knew what the chant was about, neither did anyone know when it would come to an end. Hence the weeps, in the midst of which the stowaway escaped.

Now, that kite flying is becoming a popular sport, I wonder that someone has not arisen to chant the glories of marbles. I know that a good many regard the good old pastime with the dills as highly immoral, but still there is enough of good to be acquired out of scientific knocking down and fan-gobblings to bring the game into favor, especially among those of the octogenarians who were a little sporty in their youth and haven't forgotten how it feels. Why let the kite advocates have all the sporting page?

For those who have to slave at their desks all day, what better form of athletic amusement could be devised than chasing the elusive glassy up and down the street, and how gratifying it is to make a well-calculated shot or successfully pink the dilly, as the phrase goes? I think that I shall have to get my friend Alexander Ford to bring this to the attention of the Promotion Committee.

As a matter of variety, and to be something for the kite flyers to fall back upon on a rainy day or on a day when the wind fails, tops will be found an excellent thing. From a scientific standpoint as well as that of mere amusement, there is a great deal to be had out of whipping the spinners. Franklin got a spark out of his kite, but his was a lonesome sparking match compared with a first-class top match in which spinners and spinsters could mutually take part. This little hint is also thrown out for Alexander Hume Ford when he pulls off his Hawaiian hotel stunts.

In fact there is no limit to the game. Hoops, jackstones, duck-on-the-rock and other athletics. Kites are good, but there are other sports.

"I heard one man," said the playwright, "who attended the premiere of my new play last night, complain that it was so late when he got out." "Yes?" queried the critic. "Yes, and yet the final curtain fell before 10:45." "Ah! perhaps he overslept himself."—Philadelphia Press.

Prospective Buyer—Heavens! It must be a terrible experience to run over a human being! Auto Demonstrator (smilingly)—Not with this make of car, my boy; it's equipped with the best shock absorber on the market.—Brooklyn Life.

Church—What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for? Gotham—My wife put it there to remind me to mail a letter. Church—And did you mail it? Gotham—No; she forgot to give it to me!—The Congregationalist.

Nell—Why doesn't Maude join your sewing circle? Belle—She wouldn't be of much use. Nell—Can't she sew? Belle—Oh, yes, she can sew, but she has an impediment in her speech.—Philadelphia Record.

"Why do you set your alarm clock? You never get up when it rings!" "No. But I have the satisfaction of knowing I am sleeping late of my own free will, and not by accident."—Washington Star.

"That Mrs. Sawbones always alludes to her husband as 'the dear doctor.'" "Well, that's the kind of doctor he is."—Tit-Bits.

Commercial News

By Daniel Logan.

Hawaii shipped domestic merchandise to the United States mainland in the year 1907 to the value of \$31,984,433, which was an increase over the year 1906 of \$2,676,329. Domestic exports to the mainland in 1907 did not come up to those of 1905, when the value was \$37,429,396 or \$5,444,963 greater than last year. This fact is due to the higher price of sugar in 1905, when our shipments of 805,483,031 pounds of raw sugar were valued at \$34,201,734, as compared with 874,347,583 pounds, or 68,864,552 more, valued at \$30,111,524, or \$4,090,210 less, in the year 1907. Nine times more refined sugar, moreover, was shipped in 1905 than in 1907, the values being respectively \$2,001,079 and \$217,750 for the two years. Following is a comparative statement for 1906 and 1907, of some of the products of Hawaii shipped to the mainland:

Articles.	1906.	1907.
Animals.	1,935	3,430
Beeswax.	4,589	5,036
Coffee, raw.	206,427	105,515
Fibers, etc.	12,519	12,741
Fruits and nuts.	382,953	733,628
Hides and skins.	132,213	117,403
Honey.	23,503	27,018
Leather and mfrs. of.	22,000	21,021
Rice.	170,601	133,133
Sugar, brown.	26,298,359	30,111,524
Sugar, refined.	1,628,586	217,750
Wool, raw.	50,035	59,087

Shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii for the year 1907 amounted to \$15,357,907, being an increase of \$3,062,927 over the amount for the year 1906. There was nearly half a million of increase in domestic merchandise imports to Hawaii from the mainland in December, the figures being \$930,594 for that month of 1906 and \$1,417,941 for December of 1907.

Hawaii's imports from foreign countries were \$4,478,289 in 1907, an increase over 1906 of \$646,937. Hawaii exported to foreign countries domestic merchandise valued at \$191,662 in 1907, against \$55,561 in 1906, an increase of \$136,101. Imports of foreign merchandise from the U. S. mainland amounted to \$374,167 in 1907, being an increase of \$38,192 over 1906. Foreign merchandise shipped hence to the home country in 1907 was valued at \$32,621, an increase of \$11,692. Hawaii received \$150,000 gold coin shipments from the United States in 1907 against none in 1906, and shipped \$4722 gold and silver coin (nearly \$4000 being foreign gold) to the mainland in 1907, as compared with \$5350, all domestic coin, the year before.

Leaving out coin shipments the aggregate imports of this Territory for 1907 were \$20,210,363, an increase of \$3,748,056 over those for 1906, and the aggregate exports \$32,214,238, an increase of \$2,785,233. The grand total of Hawaiian commerce for 1907 was \$52,424,601, an increase of \$6,533,289 over 1906. This is a splendid showing, particularly in view of the relative loss from the low price of sugar. Given the same prices for sugar in 1907 as in 1905, our shipments of that commodity would have been worth nearly three million dollars more than was the case last year, and with the increased buying power thus given our aggregate commerce for 1907 would thus easily show a gain of \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

SUGAR AND STOCKS.

A general rain throughout the group a week ago has brightened sugar (Continued on Page Five.)

Small Talks

E. R. STACKABLE—I am told that the Mauna Kea surpasses the best boats of the Pacific coast coastwise trade in every respect except perhaps size.

A. A. ISBELL—The sending apparatus of every wireless station has a distinct tone sound, as clearly and easily recognized as the differences in the voices of different people.

ROSE DAVISON—Many of the worst cases of cruelty to animals we have to deal with, are cases where people have moved from one place to another and abandoned their pets.

T. E. WALL—I only got back from Hilo today, so I'm rather out of touch locally. People over there seem to be very prosperous, however, and they are evidently pleased with that breakwater project.

CLINTON J. HUTCHINS—I do not think the day is far distant when marine underwriters will make a lower premium for vessels, sailing and other, equipped with wireless than for those without it.

W. C. WEEDON—Fifty thousand pineapple plants from Wahiawa were shipped today to the Kona Agricultural Company by the schooner Moei Wahine. The pineapple industry in Kona is growing rapidly.

KILOHANA ART LEAGUE—The town hall proposition has a great many strong advocates. We must need a town hall when the Elks and the Congress of Song can find no place for large assemblies which suits them but the old market building.

W. H. M'INERNY—I think it's foolish for a community of this size to try to entertain 20,000 men. If we have a public reception and dance to the admiral and the officers of the fleet I should think that would be about enough for a city of this size.

FRED TURBELL—I think a good deal of the talk about the fleet and what it is going to do to Honolulu's food supply is a bugbear. In the first place it is likely that but a few ships will come here. They will disperse to different stations in the Pacific. You will see another war scare on the eye of the presidential election.

JOHN SMITH—One matter the business community ought to take up and fight against is the incorporation into all fire insurance policies issued in this Territory of the earthquake clause. No company incorporates that clause in its policies issued in San Francisco. No company could do business there if it did. Why should it be in policies issued here?

CLINTON J. HUTCHINS—The Territory of Hawaii should certainly have a fire and marine insurance company of its own to handle its own business better and replace the drain from the premiums taken from here for insurance written on the mainland. And another matter—it will be only a question of a short time before the islands will be in touch with the mainland by "wireless," and I have no doubt that steamers approaching from all directions may announce their coming many days beforehand.

A Hughes Forecast

Washington Post.

1. On the first ballot Taft will lack about 150 of the nomination; his total may increase in subsequent ballots, but not sufficiently to nominate him.
2. Hughes will be 125 or more behind Taft on first ballot, but will increase on every ballot until nominated.
3. On no ballot will a majority of any candidate's vote be transferred to Taft.
4. The candidate who, although his vote may be large to begin with, will lose votes the quickest is Cannon.
5. When a majority of Cannon's vote goes to Hughes, following a break-away of some Cannon votes to Taft, the Pennsylvania vote will follow the bulk of the Cannon vote to Hughes on the same ballot.
6. When that movement is seen the Foraker vote will go to Hughes.
7. The Fairbanks and La Follette votes will endure the longest, but if the balloting is prolonged enough votes to nominate Hughes will go from them.

	First ballot.	Second ballot.	Third ballot.	Fourth ballot.
Taft.	333	339	364	364
Hughes.	211	275	416	506
Cannon.	124	94	34	...
Fairbanks.	76	60	60	52
Foraker.	76	76	38	14
Knox.	80	72	4	...
Cortelyou.	12	6	6	46
La Follette.	56	46	46	28
Cummings.	12	12	12	...